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L7: Entry 21 of 27

File: PGPB

Aug 1, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020103813  
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DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020103813 A1

TITLE: Method and apparatus for obtaining information relating to the existence of at least one object in an image

PUBLICATION-DATE: August 1, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY
Frigon, Mark	Avon	CO	US

APPL-NO: 09/991324 [PALM]  
DATE FILED: November 15, 2001

RELATED-US-APPL-DATA:

Application is a non-provisional-of-provisional application 60/248994, filed November 15, 2000,

INT-CL-PUBLISHED: [07] G06F 7/00

INT-CL-CURRENT:

TYPE	IPC	DATE
CIPP	G06 F 17/30	20060101

US-CL-PUBLISHED: 707/104.1

US-CL-CURRENT: 707/104.1

REPRESENTATIVE-FIGURES: 2

ABSTRACT:

A system, computer program, and method for storing and sharing images such as photographs via a communications network (16) and for permitting the identification of objects within the images. The invention allows the identification of objects such as persons within the photos without requiring the person submitting the photos to type in identification information for each and every photo in a photo album. The invention also allows users to automatically share their photos with others and to automatically search for photos and/or certain people in photos.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] This non-provisional application takes priority from U.S. Provisional Application Number No. 60/248,994 filed on Nov. 15, 2000.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

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L3: Entry 12 of 13

File: USPT

Jul 5, 2005

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6914695 B2

TITLE: Process of operations with an interchangeable transmission device and apparatus for use therein for a common interface for use with digital cameras

Brief Summary Text (7):

However, in this "modern" era, the digital generation is able to have images printed for something like 36 cents a piece by a photo developer at the mall, by using a digital image camera. The digital photographer can either take in a diskette or a Smart media or Flash card to the store or take in the camera itself if it stores the images on an internal chip to photo print/development houses that have the equipment to print the image.

Brief Summary Text (8):

Today there are many different varieties of processing digital images with a digital camera which has a CCD photo sensor, a controller and some sort of memory for storing the images captured by the digital camera's photo sensor and stored on the internal memory, such as the micro diskette, the Smart media or Flash card. Digital cameras using removable memory such as a micro diskette, 64 megabyte storage device elements such as the Smart media or the Flash card, or "Zip" drives, as a storage device can capture more images than can a more moderately priced digital camera which stores images on an internal chip are commonly used. These digital cameras usually have a port for uploading the images taken and locally stored to a personal computer via the USB port on the PC or laptop computer. Since Microsoft.RTM. unveiled its Windows.RTM. 95 photo viewing and printing of images uploaded (sometimes called "download", "offload" or otherwise "transferred") to the personal computer viewing and printing system over the USB cable has been available to the many users of Microsoft's imaging software which is included with the operating system installed on most personal computers and laptops. Typically the images are 840.times.680 pixels in size.

Brief Summary Text (9):

Hewlett Packard.RTM. provides equipment for photo printing and a Smart media digital camera (the HP615) which may be purchased for about \$1000 as a package, with each 64 Megabyte Smart or Flash card being purchased separately. Larger images are now readily available in digital cameras using JPEG compression. For instance a 3.1 megapixel image having a resolution similar to the resolution of a 35 mm optical camera can now be taken with a digital camera purchased at retail for about \$500.00.

Detailed Description Text (5):

The process of operations and devices described herein is also enabled for use in the home/consumer market where any business allows the consumer who owns or rents or borrows a wireless digital camera to use it enabling the business to provide the consumer with services, such as; a web page for data storage and online photo albums, or development of digital photos into pictures for consumers who want hard copies of their memories.

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L3: Entry 10 of 13

File: PGPB

Feb 13, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030030839 A1

TITLE: Process of operations with an interchangeable transmission device and apparatus for use therein for a common interface for use with digital cameras

Summary of Invention Paragraph:

[0004] However, in this "modern" era, the digital generation is able to have images printed for something like 36 cents a piece by a photo developer at the mall, by using a digital image camera. The digital photographer can either take in a diskette or a Smart media or Flash card to the store or take in the camera itself if it stores the images on an internal chip to photo print/development houses that have the equipment to print the image.

Summary of Invention Paragraph:

[0005] Today there are many different varieties of processing digital images with a digital camera which has a CCD photo sensor, a controller and some sort of memory for storing the images captured by the digital camera's photo sensor and stored on the internal memory, such as the micro diskette, the Smart media or Flash card. Digital cameras using removable memory such as a micro diskette, 64 megabyte storage device elements such as the Smart media or the Flash card, or "Zip" drives, as a storage device can capture more images than can a more moderately priced digital camera which stores images on an internal chip are commonly used. These digital cameras usually have a port for uploading the images taken and locally stored to a personal computer via the USB port on the PC or laptop computer. Since Microsoft .RTM. unveiled its Windows .RTM. 95 photo viewing and printing of images uploaded (sometimes called "download", "offload" or otherwise "transferred") to the personal computer viewing and printing system over the USB cable has been available to the many users of Microsoft's imaging software which is included with the operating system installed on most personal computers and laptops. Typically the images are 840.times.680 pixels in size.

Summary of Invention Paragraph:

[0006] Hewlett Packard .RTM. provides equipment for photo printing and a Smart media digital camera (the HP615) which may be purchased for about \$1000 as a package, with each 64 Megabyte Smart or Flash card being purchased separately. Larger images are now readily available in digital cameras using JPEG compression. For instance a 3.1 megapixel image having a resolution similar to the resolution of a 35 mm optical camera can now be taken with a digital camera purchased at retail for about \$500.00.

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0034] The process of operations and devices described herein is also enabled for use in the home/consumer market where any business allows the consumer who owns or rents or borrows a wireless digital camera to use it enabling the business to provide the consumer with services, such as; a web page for data storage and online photo albums, or development of digital photos into pictures for consumers who want hard copies of their memories.

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L3: Entry 9 of 13

File: PGPB

Oct 2, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030184793 A1

TITLE: Method and apparatus for uploading content from a device to a remote network location

Summary of Invention Paragraph:

[0012] To upload an image or other content to a web site from a mobile device (such as a digital camera), a user must typically use a conventional desktop or laptop computer to establish a Web connection using a conventional modem or other network connection device. The user then provides the content to the computer, such as by transferring the content from a floppy disk, CD, or the mobile device's memory to the computer. The user then selects a remote destination for the content. The user may, for example, select a remote web site (such as the web site of an online photo album service) or another user as the remote destination.

Summary of Invention Paragraph:

[0013] The user then transmits the selected content to the selected remote destination. The transmission method that is used may vary depending on the kind of remote destination that is selected. If, for example, the remote destination is a web site, the user may transmit the content using conventional File Transfer Protocol (FTP) software or some other file transfer means. If the remote destination is an online photo album service or file storage service, the service may require the user to upload the content using the service's proprietary software or a web-based interface provided by the service. If the remote destination is another person, the user may need to use email software to transmit the content to the other person as an email attachment.

Summary of Invention Paragraph:

[0015] To transmit the content to a desired remote destination, the user must typically identify the remote destination's online "address," such as a web page address or an email address. To successfully transmit information to the desired remote destination, the user must therefore keep a record of and have access to the destination's address. It can be difficult and tedious for users, particularly novice and/or casual computer users, to keep track of large numbers of online addresses. Furthermore, the user may not have access to the necessary address at a particular time if, for example, the user is traveling. For these and other reasons it may be difficult or impossible for the user to provide the remote destination's address to the computer, thereby making it difficult or impossible to transmit the content to the remote destination. Furthermore, as described above, the particular transmission method that is required to transmit particular content may vary depending on the kind of content and/or the selected remote destination. The user may, for example, need to use multiple software programs to transmit different kinds of content and/or to transmit content to multiple destinations. For example, it may be necessary to use FTP software to transmit content to web sites and to use email software to transmit content to other users. As a result, the user may need to learn how to use each such software program to transmit content to particular kinds of destinations. This can be difficult and time-consuming, particularly for novice and/or casual computer users. These problems are further compounded in the situation where the user desires to transmit particular content to multiple remote destinations simultaneously. The user may, for example, desire to transmit a digital image simultaneously to several friends and to an online photo album.

service for storage. In such a situation, the user may need to initiate a separate manual transmission of the content for each desired destination. The problems described above are also further compounded in the increasingly common situation in which the user desires to permanently store content at a remote location (such as an online file storage service) rather than on the hard drive of the user's computer. In such a case, the user may transmit content (such as digital photographs) to an online service and then erase, overwrite, discard, or otherwise not retain an original copy of the content locally. If the user subsequently desires to transmit some or all of the content to another remote destination, it may be necessary for the user to engage in a significant amount of tedious and time-consuming activity. If, for example, the online service at which the content is remotely stored does not provide a feature for transmitting the content to another person by email, the user may need to download the content from the online service to the user's local computer and then transmit the content to the other person using email software, which can be tedious and time-consuming for all of the reasons described above. Furthermore, the requirement that the source of the content (e.g., a digital camera) be connected to a host computer has a variety of disadvantages. For example, a mobile computer user who desires the ability to transmit content from a variety of locations (such as at home and at the office) typically must have access to a Web-connected computer in each such location. Using the techniques described above, the content source must be connected to a computer to upload content to the Web and to transmit the content to services and other users. As a result, a user who wishes to transmit such content may be required to travel with both the content source and a laptop computer, or may be limited to uploading content from locations at which a Web-connected desktop computer is available. The requirement that the content source be connected to a computer therefore limits the mobility of the user and limits the range of locations from which content may be uploaded. This may be particularly problematic when the content source is a mobile device, such as a digital camera.

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0036] The content medium 103 may be any medium that is suitable for storing the content 104. The content medium 103 may, for example, be any of a variety of kinds of input media, such as one or more PCMCIA cards, ZIP disks, compact flash cards, SmartMedia.RTM., Memory Stick.RTM. memory, CDs, floppy disks, photographic negatives or prints, or a digital camera. The media reader 105 may be any device that is capable of reading the content 104 from the content medium 103. The media reader 105 may, for example, be a PCMCIA interface, compact flash card reader, SmartMedia.RTM. reader, Memory Stick.RTM. memory reader, CD drive, floppy disk drive, scanner, or I/O port (such as a Universal Serial Bus (USB) port or a conventional serial or parallel port). The content medium 103 may be coupled to the media reader 105 in any manner, such as by a cable connection, network connection, or by inserting the content medium 103 into an appropriate interface on the media reader 105, as in the case of floppy disks and CDs.

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0068] It should be appreciated that each content type 224 may be associated with either a single content destination or with multiple content destinations. If the content type of the content 104 is associated with multiple content destinations, the content server 118 may forward the content 104 to each of the multiple content destinations. The user 102 may, for example, prefer that digital photographs be forwarded both to an online photo album service and to a preselected group of family members.

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